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	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK					
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	DEPARTMENT OF AMZONAS,					
4	minime		00 CV-28	81		
5	Plaintiff,					
ر	-against-					
6			United S	tates Cour	house	
				, New York		
7	PHILIP MORRIS COMPANIES	, INC.,				
8					*	
	Defendant.	•				
9		X		r 29, 2000		
10		A	10:30 0.	clock a.m.		
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	APPEARANCES:					
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14	For the Plaintiff:			L, MALONE,		I,
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Court Reporter:

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Brooklyn, New York

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Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.

MR. MALONE: Good morning, Kevin Malone for the plaintiff.

MR. NATHAN: Irvin Nathan for Philip Morris for the defendants. With me is Craig Stewart of my office.

THE COURT: This case has been reassigned from Judge Nickerson and there is a motion. I haven't had a chance, obviously, to read all of this, but I certainly will and why don't you start and I may ask some questions along the way, since I don't know anything about this case, except what I heard in the last half hour.

MR. NATHAN: I'm pleased to argue this morning, if it's Your Honor's choice. After Judge Nickerson told us that he was unable to continue in the case, counsel for the plaintiffs and I consulted and agreed, if it was agreeable to the Court, we'd be happy to postpone this matter until the earliest time the Court is available after the Court has a

chance to read the papers.

Frankly, it would be my preference if the Court would have a chance to read it, consistent with your schedule and the schedule for counsel for the plaintiffs, we're happy to come back. It's not a problem.

THE COURT: That is fine with me. I don't want to delay anything, which might be perhaps earth shaking consequences if we waited. You have all done a lot of work here and it's through no fault of yours or anyone else that this case was reassigned, so if you feel that you would like to give me a little time to look through the material and do whatever research we want to do, that would be fine with me.

If you would like to give me some background on the case, that might also be helpful and we could set down oral argument for the motion. This is an opportunity, you are all here, you spent a lot of time in the courthouse this morning, and I would want to hear a little from you. I will then bring in my courtroom deputy and we'll set a date for a full oral argument and then we'll recess until then.

MR. NATHAN: That would definitely be our preference. Mr. Malone representing the plaintiffs is leaving the country and will be back after October 10th, and if we set the first date available after October 10th, that was available to the Court, would be agreeable to us, and we agreed to put off other dates pending a decision.

THE COURT: That is agreeable to me.

MR. NATHAN: Let me say briefly, your Honor, it's our motion to stay this matter pending a dispositive decision in the Second Circuit. The case that was decided by Judge McAvoy, a case that was brought by the government of Canada against RJR and one thing that I can -- two things that I would like to bring to your attention that are new developments since we filed our papers.

There is a briefing scheduled in that appeal in the Second Circuit and those briefs will be filed in October, for the appellants in November or the appellees and the oral argument is indicated it would be sometime in January. The order says no sooner than January 8th and I'm informed that means three or four weeks after.

THE COURT: It's not an expedited appeal?

MR. NATHAN: It will be heard by January. The second development since we filed our papers, Your Honor, is that the plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint and named five additional British-American tobacco companies, and several foreign companies, who have not yet been served.

THE COURT: This is in that case?

MR. NATHAN: In this case.

THE COURT: We're back on this case?

MR. NATHAN: We're back in this case. That's the appeal in that case. The second development that happened

since we filed our papers is that the plaintiffs have amended their complaint, they have added five new defendants, these are all British-America tobacco defendants, many of them overseas, and to my information, at least most, if not all, have not yet been served.

THE COURT: Could I just ask the question of the plaintiff's counsel. Do you expect that these named defendants would be served in the next month or week?

MR. MALONE: Your Honor, I believe two or three have been served, and one or two of them will probably take a couple of weeks because they are UK companies. But we should have them all served within three weeks.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. NATHAN: And Your Honor, what I believe this means is that the briefing in these issues, which I will describe in a moment, take place simultaneously with the briefing in the Second Court, and by the time the Court could get to hear it and decide, we'll certainly have argument in the Second Circuit and maybe have a decision.

If I could briefly describe it, to give a background and not to argue the case. The key question here is the subject matter jurisdiction to hear a case. The plaintiffs are departments, which are subunits of the central government of Colombia, Colombia is a unitary state. These are not independent states, not a federation, these are subunits of

the central and only unitary government, which is not a party 1 to this case and they have brought this action -- they brought 3 it originally for import duty and excise taxes. amended complaint they dropped their claim for the import 4 duties and focusing on the excise taxes on cigarettes that 5 6 they originally lost. Our principal contention in dealing 7 with the subject matter jurisdiction is based on the Revenue 8 Rule, which is a rule that has been applied in Common Law for 9 over two hundred years, and it's universal that one state cannot come into another state and use its courts to assess 10 11 and collect taxes. That applies even to states within the 12 U.S. and clearly applies to foreign government's. what Judge McAvoy's ruled in dismissing the Canadian case. 13 That is what is in appeal in the Second Circuit. 14

THE COURT: You believe, if the Second Circuit affirms Judge McAvoy's decision it would dispose of all the issues raised in this case?

MR. NATHAN: The issue is subject matter jurisdiction. If the Court does not have jurisdiction to hear the claim for foreign taxes, that's the only claim for relief, there is also -- there is a claim, in addition to taxes, a claim for increased law enforcement expenditures. Our view is that is covered by the same rule.

THE COURT: These are pendente claims?

MR. NATHAN: There are some pendente claims as well

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under Common Law. The relief sought is all about the taxes and law enforcement and other sovereign expenses that the government, the departments allegedly had here.

Your Honor, the reason I think that it makes sense to stay and wait to see what the Second Circuit does on that dispositive issue, if we're to go forward there is a hoist of other issues, that the Court would have to address.

In addition, we'd present to the Court, obviously if the Court agreed with Judge McAvoy's, you wouldn't have to reach it, but the other issues that would be brought on which would take a lot of briefing and argument and evidentiary matters, would also relate to subject matter jurisdiction.

The issues that we'll present relates to the fact that it's the departments as opposed to the central government that is bringing this action and those issues relate to whether sovereigns that are not recognized by the U.S. government, can have standing—seek sovereign relief in the U.S. courts—whether Colombian law authorizes these departments—to bring this action to collect taxes, and because we have a peculiar situation in Colombia, which is a country that basically is in the midts of a Civil War.

One of the issues is to what extent are these departments in control of their territories, at least from the executive branch statements, the State Department has talked about it, there is a swath of Colombia, which includes a

number of these departments, is supposed to be the size of Switzerland that have been ceded to the rebels, for them to govern and administer, and that also raises issues. Beyond those issues --

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THE COURT: Having been in the executive branch myself and dealt with State Department pronouncements on issues like this, if that were an issue as to opposed to whether the entity had the standing-- whether the entity as it exits had the standing -- I think that might be an evidentiary question for us as opposed to a pure question of law.

MR. NATHAN: I agree with that. What I'm suggesting -- beyond that there are a number of legal issues, under RICO, whether a sovereign can collect taxes, whether taxes or law enforcement expenses are business, property under RICO, whether RICO extends to the damages here. It's a fact, Your Honor, that RICO does not include smuggling or tax offenses. Those are not predicate acts under RICO and that is what this case alleges, there is smuggling into Colombia and failure to pay taxes, and even smuggling into the United States, and failure to pay United States taxes are not a predicate under RICO and failure to pay taxes and smuggling in Colombia are not intended to be covered.

All I'm suggesting it's a waste of the Court's time and the parties to be briefing and arguing these matter when in the matter of months the Second Circuit will hand down what

we think will be a dispositive issue with respect to all of the issues in this matter and again without -- I don't want to argue this matter, just to give you the background for one more minute.

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In May of 1999, which is over a year ago, a year and a half ago, the governors of many of these plaintiffs announced that they were going to sue Philip Morris and BAT on They didn't file that suit until May of 2,000. this claim. One year later they filed a lawsuit and then when they filed it. They only filed it against the Philip Morris Companies, when they filed it they didn't serve the complaint on us for about three months after they filed it. After we were served, then about another month later they amended the complaint to add, as I mentioned before, the British-American Tobacco co-defendants and as you heard they haven't yet served them, but they're in the process and I assume they will in the near future serve those defendants, and I again point out that the Republic of Colombia, which is the only government for the territory that has been recognized by the U.S. Government has not sued at all. So that our suggestion is that there is not any prejudice here and there are activities that have been quite leisurely in bringing the suit, and serving the suites and in naming the parties, suggest if the Court would defer for just a brief time until we have a decision from the Second Circuit, it would conserve certainly the Court's resources and

1 | the parties and enabled us to move head at that point.

What we propose is exactly what Judge Nickerson did in a case that is cited in our materials, in which there was an issue that was pending in the Second Circuit, had to do with the evidentiary weight to be given to a report by a chiropractor and the judge said, it's the same issue that is in the Court of Appeals, let's wait until what the Court of Appeals does, but the moving party, within two weeks after the Court of Appeals has ruled, you make your motion and we'll have the hearing on the affect --

THE COURT: But here you are only seeking a stay, you are not seeking a dismissal.

MR. NATHAN: For current purposes just a stay until we have the decision by the Second Circuit.

THE COURT: Why wouldn't you seek dismissal if you are os sur of the jurisdictional issue?

MR. NATHAN: We can do that.

THE COURT: I'm not proposing it to you, I'm trying to understand why, if you have Judge McAvoy's decision and you think it's on all fours with this situation, why wouldn't you seek a dispositive action by this Court?

MR. NATHAN: We are going to do that, and we're ready to. When we do that, we have to deal with all of these other issues at the same time and so it's quite a lengthy brief and a lot of issues to be dealt with and we think it's going to be

simplified by the Second Circuit and I think that even though we could brief it and argue and the Court could have an opportunity to consider it, with all due respect, the decision of the Second Circuit, which will govern, no matter which way this Court goes on the motion, will be out within a short time after that decision.

THE COURT: In the spring, perhaps, or it could be sooner.

MR. NATHAN: We don't know the time. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Malone.

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MR. MALONE: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. We're in an odd situation. On the one hand we agreed not to argue, but we're kind of arguing it.

THE COURT: Since I am new with it and also in the Court it's useful for me if you gave me a sense of the case. Ordinarily, when a motion is made, the judge sits with the papers, without the benefit of any kind of discussion before hand, and this just gives me a little bit of extra help in addressing the issues that are here so I would appreciate it.

MR. MALONE: If I start going off please feel free to cut me off. I would like to give the Court an explanation of the underlying case. This case in one sense is about cigarette smuggling, but in a greater sense it's a money laundering case.

The underlying facts of the case are that Colombian

narcotics smugglers smuggle huge volumes of narcotics into the United States, and then in order to launder that money, they go through a process called the "black market", pay so exchange, and then they buy billions and billions of cigarettes manufactured by the defendants, which they then smuggle into Colombia as a means of laundering their narcotics I think it's very important that you understand this, because this case has nothing to do with the Canadian case. It's nothing like the Canadian case.

There, Indians in the Mohawk Indian Reservation, were smuggling cigarettes across the boarder in order to make money on cigarettes. Here some of the most dangers narcotics traffickers in the world are laundering billions of dollars of money by trading in these cigarettes.

Now, we have alleged and I assure you will prove that not only do Philip Morris and BAT know they were selling to narcotics traffickers, but they actually maintain these people as long term clients and at the point where I get to make a full argument on this, we'll show you the evidence that we have where documents from Philip Morris's own records show well known narcotics smuggler are listed as some of their biggest clients.

It's very important to understand, this is not some sort of run of the mill case where some Indian where running across the border with some cigarettes. It's crippling

Colombia. There is a statement from James Johnson of the 2 Treasury, Undersecretary for Enforcement of the U.S. Treasury, at the time we filed, as a supplemental paper, I'll file this 3 with the court. It says very specifically this is the most 5 insidious form of money laundering the U.S. government had to deal with. He will talks about how it's destroying the fabric of Colombian society and how it's of utmost urgency that this be suppressed.

THE COURT: What about the jurisdictional issue? Who exactly are your clients?

MR. MALONE: My clients -- it's a little misleading because you hear the word"departments", you think they're some sub-part of the Colombian government. Departments of Colombia are the same as the states of the United States. Each one has a governor, each one has a legislature, each has the right to levy its own taxes, each has its own budget.

In this case the subject matter of this case is excise taxes, which are levied by the departments, which are collected by the departments and which in many cases are the sole source of funding for schools and medical care for the citizens of that state.

In fact, for the purposes of this argument I will use the word "state" because I think it's important to understand there is no doubt whatever that my clients have the legal authority to proceed with this claim.

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If we get to the point of a motion to dismiss or an evidentiary hearing, we have letters from the central government of Colombia confirming my clients' legal right to proceed with this claim.

The defendants want to create this specter there is this big complicated legal issue. It's an undisputed matter of law, both in the matter of the states and the Colonbian central government, that my clients have the absolute right to proceed with this matter.

THE COURT: As a matter of judicial efficiency, what would be the prejudice, to your clients if we simply waited, as the defendants propose, wait for the Second Circuit to rule on the issue in the Northern District case?

MR. MALONE: There are numerous areas of prejudice.

There are some matters of extreme prejudice that I would like to emphases briefly to the Court. Since my clients first made their announcement that they intended to proceed forthwith with this case, my clients have been the targets of an unprecedented campaign of threats and imitation by Philip Morris and BAT.

Let me give you some of the examples that we cited in our papers. It's undisputed, in fact Philip Morris has not attempted to deny, Philip Morris has encouraged illegal lobbying of the United States House of Representatives in regard to the recent Colombian aid package that was passed-- a

1 one point three million dollar aid package, which was crucial to the Colombians. Philip Morris never registered the lobby 2 3 on behalf of that, and yet Philip Morris did lobby on behalf of the Colombians on that issue. That would be fine except for 5 what good they did. Armando Sobalvarro, who was the vice-president of Philip Morris International calls up my 6 clients and says, we're doing this important lobbying for the 7 central government, and it would be damaging to your 8 9 government if you go ahead with these lawsuits. 10 Sobalvarro several meaning later went to Dr. Arias, the Executive Director of Colombian Federation of Departments, the 11 spokeman for the governors, and he threatened him outright. He 12 said, if you move forward with these cases, there will be 13 That's the phrase that he used. 14 blood.

Your Honor, there has been a constant course of threats and intimidation against my clients by Philip Morris and BAT ever since this started. If you get a chance to look at our papers closely you will see that BAT actually has entered into a so-called consulting contracts with numerous high profile political figures in Colombia, including one individual who has already announced his candidacy for president, are being paid charge quarterly payments in exchange for them conducting various political maneuvers, directly contacting and attempting to intimidate my clients into dropping this suit.

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Your Honor, conduct of this type will be sanctionable anywhere, but in a place like Colombia, where the political structures are much more pliable, these tactics are having a pervasive and chilling effect on my clients.

There is a very substantial probability that the Second Circuit won't enter a ruling in this matter for a year or so, and I will explain why that rule is not-- will not be dispositive.

My clients are going to be under huge pressure and undue intimidation tactics from the defendants if this -- if we're not allowed to go forward.

Next, Your Honor, and this goes directly to the case law on the matter. There is a very severe risk of loss of evidence if we're not allowed to proceed immediately. We provided to the Court documentary proof that Philip Morris has a document destruction policy, which is currently in place and ongoing. That destruction process is mandatory and automatic and interestingly enough it's specifically says that all documents relative to exported cigarettes will be destroyed.

If we wait until year there is going to be another years worth of documents directly germane to our case that will be destroyed by Philip Morris.

Now, we already know that many boxes of documents that are important evidence in our case have been destroyed, because there is evidence at the depository in Minnesota,

which up to a certain point has Philip Morris records in it and we know from their records of the destruction of records in that depository. There are page after page of boxes of documents that have been destroyed by Philip Morris already, and they relate to companies that we know for a fact are directly involved in the smuggling process.

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Let me just give you one example, Your Honor. There is an individual in Colombia known as Santo Lopesierra. He's a well known narcotics smuggler. Pleadings filed the United States Department of Justice as early as 1994 detail his activities smuggling narcotics into the United States. In Colombia, Santo Lopesierra is known as the Marlboro Man. He's known as the Marlboro Man because he is one of Philip Morris biggest customers in the world. Records from '91, '92, '93, that we were able to retrieve from the depository, reflect that Santo Lopesierra was a direct customer of Philip Morris. He's listed by name.

We have the information of the volumes, how many he purchases, the prices, the detail of the sale to this known narcotics smuggler. However, we don't have that information for recent years, even though we can prove that they were selling cigarettes to Santo Lopesierra, at least up to the end of 1999.

If another year goes by and we don't get access to the documents we'll continue to lose our evidence, not only to

prove the smuggling itself, but the crucial evidence that we need to prove the volumes for the purpose of showing what our damages are.

In other words, we can show though that that Philip Morris is knowingly selling to narcotics smugglers. Unless we have Philip Morris records we won't be able to assess the volumes and accurately says the damages. I wanted to --

THE COURT: Finish up if you can.

MR. MALONE: Let me make one or two more points. I'll be very brief. I'm sorry for going this long. It's important to understand that a substantial number of the witnesses in this case are criminals. Philip Morris was selling directly to criminals. Now, these criminals, many of whom are available to us now --

THE COURT: Are they named defendants?

MR. MALONE: They are not named defendants.

THE COURT: But they are witnesses?

MR. MALONE: They are witnesses.

THE COURT: Potential witnesses.

MR. MALONE: Correct. They had direct face to face meeting with the cigarette companies, they have documents reflecting the relationship with these cigarette companies. Right now, we have access to those witnesses and some of them are willing to testify. But we're dealing with criminals, Your Honor, if a year passes some of them will be dead, some

of them now in jail will be out of jail, some of them are free right now, will be indicted, and that evidence is going to go away.

Your Honor, the prejudice to us of a delay is overwhelming. I would like-- to just point out to Your Honor the case law is very simple and controlling. Clinton versus Jones sets forth that it would be reversible error on the part of the Court to issue a stay where there is a potential for damage to the plaintiff, without an evidentiary showing that there would be no harm to us. If you look at the papers filed by the defendants they have not set forth one single argument that they would be prejudiced by going forward. They have not set forth one single argument that they would be harmed if the case went forward.

In contrast we have filed affidavits and other evidence showing great harm to us and the defendants have done nothing whatsoever to rebut that. Under Clinton and under Landis and the other cases that we have cited there frankly is no way that a stay could be granted, Your Honor.

Let me be very breaf on the issue that the defense tried to argue. They are patently incorrect. If I may, Your Honor, defense counsel argued the Revenue Rule is a rule of jurisdiction. It is not a rule of jurisdiction in any sense of the word. It's a rule of discretion. It's almost like foreign convenience, it gives Your Honor the discretion to

decline to review a case that may involve revenue. But it's not jurisdictional. And we have cited in our papers the letter opinion by Judge Matthew Jamison, a judge who wrote several opinion on the Revenue Rule in the State of New York, and he will tell you unequivocally his opinion that this is not a rule of jurisdiction.

Nothing is going to be disposed of before the Second Circuit. Next, Your Honor, I think this is a very important point to understand. No one has disputed the fact that the Revenue Rule would be superseded by a treaty. Judge McAvoy's in his ruling addressed the treaty issue and ruled that the treaty between Canada and U.S. does not supercede the rule. We get to a point of a motion to dismiss. You will see the treaties and treaty history between Colombia and United States do supersede the rule. Colombia has complete reciprocity with the United States on tax matters. Canada did not.

So, nothing the Second Circuit is going to do is going to deprive you of jurisdiction, nor give you real guidance on this, because until you look at the treaty and you look at the underlying facts of the case, you are not going to have any basis for ruling anyway.

If the defendants really believe that they have any prayer in the world of prevailing on a motion to dismiss, I would respectfully submit to the Court that they should withdraw this motion for a stay and let's get onto the motion

to dismiss. If they are right, fine, if they are wrong, the fact there are other things that you should hear as well, that is what courts, Your Honor, and in light of the overwhelming prejudice that we're suffering, we feel there is no basis at all for waiting on a ruling from the Second Circuit that cannot possibly dispose of these issues.

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Last point, Your Honor. They pointed to a in by Judge Nickerson. Judge Nickerson granted a stay. That is because the moving party, the government asked for the stay. We are not asking for a stay, Your Honor.

In that case the government filed a motion, then asked for a stay of their own motion. That's fine. That is not what is happening here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You had an opportunity to say a lot more than the basics. I appreciate it and I would like you to have an opportunity, if you have anything else to add, and I have a couple of questions.

MR. NATHAN: I will start with this jurisdictional issue. This is no question that Judge McAvoy's said it and Judge Nathan and Judge Learned Hand and a Justice Hand said it, with all due respect to the retired judge from New York, who has filed his opinion. We said in our brief there is no judicial opinion in the country, which accepts jurisdiction in this case, and they conveniently got a judge to sign a letter that was written by a judge for whom Mr. Holloran clerked.

This is just advisory advise.

With respect to the treaties. There is no treaty that is referenced in any of the papers or in their complaint.

There is no tax treaty with Colombia, which would authorize Colombia to come to the courts of the United States to enforce their tax laws.

With respect to the taxes, the excise taxes,

Mr. Malone unfortunately misspoke. These departments do not
levy these taxes. These are not the taxes that are levied by
the departments. The excise tax on cigarettes is exclusively
a national tax of the Republic of Colombia authorized by the
national legislature, signed by the president of the country
who is not a party and the legislature in Colombia
specifically prohibits these departments from levying taxes on
cigarettes or alcohol. We'll get into it when we file our
briefs.

With respect to the illegal lobbying in the United States by Philip Morris, obviously, A, it's not true, and B, it's totally irrelevant to either the complaint or to the stay motion and as to the chilling effect, doesn't seem owe we deny there had been any effort to chill, but there is no chill here. They filed their lawsuit and they are prepared to go forward with it.

The most significant thing I want to tell you with respect to the documents that Mr. Malone could not be more

- 1 incorrect about that. When this lawsuit was filed, Philip
- 2 | Morris suspended all of its document retention policy. Every
- 3 document that existed when the lawsuit was filed is
- 4 preserved. I have no reason to believe that any document that
- 5 existed when the lawsuit was filed have been lost since that
- 6 time or lost during the pendency of the suit and, you have our
- 7 | word on that, that the documents, whatever were there when
- 8 they filed the suit will be there. There was a document
- 9 retention policy before that.
- 10 THE COURT: What is that policy?
- MR. NATHAN: I don't know. I think with respect to
- 12 | sales records they keep it for five years or something like
- 13 that, that kind of thing, so whatever was there when the suit
- 14 was filed is still there and will be there and there is no
- 15 destruction of documents going on and so a stay would have no
- 16 effect with respect to the documents.
- Your Honor, I think I will leave it there. Those are
- 18 | the points I wanted to make in response. I would be happy to
- 19 answer any questions.
- THE COURT: That is fine. With respect to the
- 21 documents I will direct that no documents -- I accept your
- 22 representation, but just so the company doesn't by
- 23 | inadvertence cause any documents to be destroyed
- 24 | administratively, and so you can be in a position to tell your
- 25 | client that it's the Court's wish. I'm going to direct that

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    no documents, which may be relevant to this action, be
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    destroyed or --
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             MR. NATHAN:
                          Agreeable to us, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: -- mishandled in any way, in the event
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    they're need he for discovery and trial.
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             MR. MALONE:
                          Just for clarify, does that apply to
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    BAT?
             THE COURT:
                         Where is BAT?
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             MR. NATHAN:
                          They haven't been served. They are not
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    present.
             MR. MALONE: May I speak for just a moment?
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             THE COURT:
                         That takes care of Philip Morris.
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    cannot speak for BAT?
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             MR. NATHAN:
                          Correct.
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             THE COURT: With regard to BAT, what is your point?
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                          If I may approach the bench.
             MR. MALONE:
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    all which was hand delivered to Judge Nickerson yesterday and
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    the reason it was delivered on an emergency basis, we've
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    learned that representatives of BAT are in Aruba as of
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    yesterday destroying and removing documents and the one matter
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    we're agreeable to having this matter heard after the 10th, as
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    per my agreement with Philip Morris defense counseled, but I
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    want the Court to be aware it was our intention to immediately
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file an emergency motion as to BAT because they're destroying

evidence today, so we ask that either Your Honor expand the

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- order to include BAT or we would -- which will -- I don't
 think -THE COURT: I do not know that the Court had
 - THE COURT: I do not know that the Court has impersona jurisdiction over BAT.
 - MR. MALONE: Certainly as to the company such as Brown & Williamson, which is a named defendant and a U.S._company, without doubt you had have jurisdiction over those companies. BAT may file a motion saying it does not have impersona jurisdiction. There have been rulings in this district, including by Judge Weinstein, where he specifically found that this court did have jurisdiction over all the BAT defendants that we have sued, so I think you will find --
- THE COURT: Have they appeared?
- MR. MALONE: In our case they have not appeared.
- THE COURT: In those cases?

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- MR. MALONE: Yes, they have appeared and I think they
 are set for trial this month.
- THE COURT: They haven't appeared here yet.
- MR. MALONE: My point, if Your Honor is disinclined to extend our oral order to Philip Morris, I suggest that we will be filing an emergency motion in response to the current destruction by BAT.
- THE COURT: Why don't you file a motion if you feel that is appropriate.
- MR. MALONE: Yes, Your Honor.

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Now, what we'll do it set down a date for
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             THE COURT:
    full argument on the motion for the stay pending the outcome
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    of the appeal in the Second Circuit in the Northern District
    case. It will have to be after the 10th of October.
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 5
             Let's do it, October 11th at 2:00 p.m.
             MR. NATHAN:
                          That I will be fine, Your Honor.
 6
             THE COURT: Do I have all the papers now or are we
 7
    going --
 8
 9
             MR. NATHAN:
                          I wanted to address that question.
10
             MR. MALONE:
                          I don't meant to interrupt.
11
             THE COURT:
                         Is that a bad time for you?
12
            MR. MALONE:
                          I am coming back on the 10th --
13
             THE COURT:
                         You need not say more. How about two
14
    weeks from today at 2:00 o'clock, the 13th.
15
             MR. NATHAN: That would be fine.
16
             THE COURT: Let's do it on the 13th of October at
17
    2:00 o'clock.
18
                          Is it possible to do it in the morning,
             MR. NATHAN:
19
    getting to Washington in late afternoon. I'm in Washington.
20
                         I have spent many years of my life
             THE COURT:
    commuting, you don't like commuting?
21
22
             How much oral argument, would an hour and half be
23
    sufficient?
24
                          Yes, Your Honor.
             MR. MALONE:
25
             MR. NATHAN:
                          Yes.
```

THE COURT: Hopefully less. Let's do it at 10:00 on October 13th. If you make the 6:30 shuttle you will have plenty of time.

MR. NATHAN: I will come up the night before. There are two things with respect to the pleadings, Your Honor.

First, the plaintiffs have filed -- we filed a motion, they filed a motion in opposition, we filed our reply. They filed something that they denominated as a motion for an evidentiary hearing with respect to the stay, which were all, with due respect, Your Honor, simply surrebuttal to our reply brief and it's not the first time that we had the supported pleadings by them.

Unless the Court orders us to respond to that, I would like simply to let it go on the papers that you have and not have to respond to this purported motion, which will be filing as a surrebuttal to the argument. I don't want to be in default in not responding. We don't believe there is any need for an evidentiary hearing on the question of the stay and we're happy to submit it on the papers that have been presented to the Court.

THE COURT: You have no objection to my considering everything that I received?

MR. NATHAN: I urge you to consider everything there, but I'm just asking that we won't be in default for not responding to what we think needs no answer in rebuttal

papers.

THE COURT: When we review these papers, if we have a need for anything more, we'll call you.

MR. NATHAN: The one thing that I would like to file with the court, add to the record, is the materials in the Court of Appeals that shows the briefing schedule that is in the case in the RJR case. That is not in the record.

THE COURT: You informed me that oral argument is not happening until January of 2001 and I am aware that is on a regular schedule and not an expedited schedule. I don't need a letter. If everyone is in agreement that is the scheduled date in that other case, I don't need anything more on that.

MR. MALONE: That is fine, Your Honor.

MR. NATHAN: The last thing, our time by court order to respond to the motions— to the complaint that is to move or answer was I think until October the 10tj, and we've agreed that we postpone that waiting for the Court's hearing on the 13th. What I would ask— then the other side has agreed—if the Court denies the stay, that we have ten days after the 13th or after the stay is denied—

THE COURT: Any objection to that --

MR. NATHAN: -- file our motion to dismiss.

MR. MALONE: I agreed that ten days after the hearing is fine with me. I suspect this is something that the Court

. 1	would tend to rule on relatively quickly and so the time					
2	between the ruling is close. If the ruling will take a month					
3	or two, then we'd ask that it be ten days from the date of the					
4	hearing. I cannot imagine that you will take ten days.					
5	MR. NATHAN: We'll take ten days from the date of the					
6	hearing.					
7	THE COURT: That is fine. If on the date of the					
8	hearing I tell you that I think it's going to be a lengthy					
9	period of time, before I make a decision, then we can discuss					
10	the timing fashion then, but it's my hope, obviously, that					
11	we'll be able to dispose of this particular motion in short					
12	order.					
13	MR. NATHAN: Thank you.					
14	MR. MALONE: Thank you.					
15	THE COURT: Thank you.					
16	****					
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24	[2] 그렇게 보고 있는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람					